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First Named Inventor

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Art Unit

2178

Examiner Name

Queler, Adam

Attorney Docket Number

80497

ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)

☐ Fee Transmittal Form

☐ Fee Attached

☐ Amendment/Reply

☐ After Final

☐ Affidavits/declaration(s)

☐ Extension of Time Request

☐ Express Abandonment Request

☐ Information Disclosure Statement

☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)

☐ Response to Missing Parts/
Incomplete Application

☐ Response to Missing Parts
under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53

☐ Drawing(s)

☐ Licensing-related Papers

☐ Petition

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Provisional Application

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Welsh & Katz, Ltd.

Signature

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Jon P. Christensen

Date

August 29, 2006

Reg. No.

34,137

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80497

PATENT



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Scott Gerald Allam Art Unit: 2178

Serial No.: 09/738,598

Filed: December 15, 2000

For: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DISPLAYING
AND VIEWING ELECTRONIC INFORMATION

Attorney
Docket No.: 80497

APPEALANT'S BRIEF UNDER 37 CFR §1.192

Mail Stop: Appeal Brief
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

In response to the final rejection of April 4, 2006,
and in support of the applicant's Notice of Appeal filed on
June 29, 2006, the applicant requests re-consideration of
the final rejection based upon the following facts and
arguments:

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is BYTESIZEBOOKS.COM, by
assignments dated December 13, 14 and 15 of 2000 and
recorded at Reel/Frame 011380/0364.

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II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

None.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-4, 6-18, 21-28, 30-38, 42-47, 49-52 and 55-58 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Pat. No. 6,018,749 to Rivette et al. (hereinafter "the Rivette '749 patent") Claims 5, 19, 20, 29 and 48 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over the Rivette '749 patent in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,806,079 to Rivette (hereinafter "the Rivette '079 patent"). Claims 39-41 and 53 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over the Rivette '749 patent in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,241,671 to Reed et al. Claim 49 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over the Rivette '749 patent. Claims 1-10, 29, 44, 46-51 and 57 stand provisionally rejected for obviousness-type double patenting over claims 1-16 and 20 of copending Pat. Appl. No. 10/691,927 in view of the Rivette '079 patent.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

The claims have not been amended since the final Office Action of April 4, 2006.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The invention is drawn to a method and apparatus for viewing electronic documents (specification, page 2, line 18 to page 3, line 3). The method includes the step of (and means for) displaying in a first window 194 a physical page from an electronic document (page 10, lines 23-24) containing information from a predefined page format (page 19, lines 24-27), wherein the electronic document comprises representations of at least one physical page (page 18, lines 25-29), and a visual reference 191 disposed on the physical page in the first window 194 that identifies information on a portion of the at least one physical page (page 11, lines 22-26).

The means for displaying includes the computer system and especially the visual display, storage medium, computer processor and input device shown in FIG. 2 (page 8, lines 5-9; page 25, line 18 to page 26, line 2). The means for displaying may also include the electronic page view 100 (page 7, lines 6-13), EIW 102 (page 10, line 4 to page 11, line 7), the information manager 104 (page 7, lines 3-29) and the visual reference 191 (page 11, lines 22-26). The information manager 104 may be used for manipulating graphic images of physical pages and annotations bounding a portion of electronic information from a physical page (page 7, lines 3-21). The information manager 104 may also provide an electronic page view that displays a graphic image of a physical page of the physical pages with an annotation of the annotations displayed on the physical page to identify a bounded portion of the physical (page 17, lines 6-12).

The method also includes the step of (and means for) extracting the information identified by the visual reference on the at least one physical page (page 20, lines 19-24). The means for extraction include the information manager (page 17, lines 19-21).

The method also includes the step of (and means for) presenting the extracted information in a second window (page 19, line 1) wherein the extracted information is free flowing which means sentences and paragraphs of the extracted information flow without interruption in the second window and any line break of the extracted information is handled dynamically depending upon a column width of the second window (page 10, lines 17-21).

The means for presenting the extracted information includes an enhanced interactive window (page 10, lines 4-21). The enhanced interactive window 102 may include at least one tool for manipulating the electronic information in the enhanced interactive window (page 7, lines 6-9; page 26, lines 4-23).

The invention may be implemented as software (page 8, lines 27-28). A first software portion may be used for creating relationships between the enhanced interactive window and the electronic information in the page description format (page 7, lines 13-24). A second software portion may show the page description format in the electronic page view where a portion of the electronic page view is identified in the electronic page view and electronic information of the identified portion is shown in the enhanced interactive window (page 11, lines 22-26; page 18, lines 25-29; page 19, lines 24-27). Another software portion provides a graphical user interface (page 10, lines 10-16). Another software portion provides the

EIW 103 which allows a user to traverse through related electronic information, whereby selection of electronic information in the first window advances the extracted electronic information displayed in the second window until the desired information is ultimately displayed; and a software portion for traversing through related electronic information, whereby selection of extracted electronic information in the second window advances the extracted electronic information displayed in the second window until the desired information is ultimately display (page 16, lines 1-12).

VI. GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Whether claims 1-4, 6-18, 21-28, 30-38, 42-47, 49-52 and 55-58 are anticipated by the Rivette '749 patent. Whether claims 5, 19, 20, 29 and 48 are obvious over the Rivette '749 patent in view of the Rivette '079 patent. Whether claims 39-41 and 53 are obvious over the Rivette '749 patent in view of Reed et al. Whether claim 49 is obvious over the Rivette '749 patent.

VII. ARGUMENT

A. Claims 1-4, 6-18, 21-28, 30-38, 42-47, 49-52 and 55-58 have been rejected as being anticipated by the Rivette '749 patent.

However, the Rivette '749 patent clearly fails to provide any teaching regarding a number of elements of the claimed invention. For example, the Rivette '749 patent fails to provide "a visual reference disposed on the physical page in the first window that identifies

information on a portion of the at least one physical page." The use of the visual reference 191 that identifies information on a portion of the physical page provides an aspect of the claimed invention that is not taught by the Rivette '749 patent.

With regard to the visual reference, the Examiner asserts that "The window surrounding the text is the visual reference, which is disposed on the physical page" (Office Action of 4/4/06, page 2). However, a window that surrounds text by definition not "a visual reference disposed on the physical page in the first window", as required by claim 1. At best, the window forms a margin of the window. It is not a visual reference disposed on a physical page.

Even assuming *arguendo* that the window were the claimed visual reference (which it is not), the Examiner's argument still fails. For example, the right window 410 of FIG. 59 of the Rivette '749 patent include elements of both left and right columns of the reference document. However, the left, equivalent window 160 only includes the left column of the reference document. As such, the Examiner's visual reference clearly fails to identify information within a first window, on a physical page, that is to be displayed within a second window.

In addition, the claimed invention is limited to the method step of (and apparatus for) "extracting the information identified by the visual reference on the at least one physical page, and presenting the extracted information in a second window." However, the Rivette '749 patent fails to attach any significant to the text content of the image file other than to attach line numbers. Rather than teaching that a text equivalence should exist

between text windows, the Rivette '749 patent adds text labels in certain situations, using a pagination algorithm. In this regard, "The pagination algorithm is designed to add these text labels when they are needed" (the Rivette '749 patent, col. 19, lines 62-63).

In addition, the Rivette '749 patent explicitly states that the Rivette '749 "extraction process identifies the particular IBM® 3480 tape that a specific PTO Text File or a PTO Image File is located in, extracts those files from the tape(s) and converts them for use by the processing system which synchronizes and indexes the files" (Rivette '749 patent, col. 20, lines 2-4). In addition, under the Rivette '749 patent "extracting a specific PTO Text File requires that the entire 200 MB IBM® 3480 tape be read into a magnetic disk buffer and stripped of header blocks, tape marks labels, etc., and then parsed to create a Volume Table of Contents (VTOC)" (the Rivette '749 patent, col. 20, lines 11-15). The claimed extraction of information identified by a visual reference on a physical page is clearly different than extracting files from tape(s) or other databases.

Moreover, the Rivette '749 patent is directed to a different invention and solves a different problem than that of the claimed invention. For example, under the Rivette '749 patent "The purpose of the Equivalent File of the present invention is to paginate the PTO Text File so that the data in the Text file can be presented in a paginated patent-like format, thus facilitating searching in, and direct citation from the text, a function heretofore not available using the PTO Text Files" (the Rivette '749 patent, col. 17, lines 5-10). In contrast, the claimed invention is directed to reading electronic

documents where the text and graphics are too small to be read in a full page format. In order to solve this problem, the text in a second, enhanced interactive window 182 is made larger than the text in the first, electronic page view window 194. Since the text in the first window 194 is too small to be readable, the text extracted from the first window 194 (and presented in the second window 184) is identified in the first window with a visual reference 191.

It may be noted in this regard that in the eighty figures of the Rivette '749 patent, the text is substantially the same size or made larger in the image file. For example, "the paragraph in the PTO Text File (see FIG. 6) is 5 lines long, and that the same paragraph displayed in the PTO Image File (see FIG. 7) is 7 lines long" (the Rivette '749 patent, col. 19, lines 4-6). As a further example, the text within text equivalent window 160 and an image window 410 on FIG. 57 are substantially the same size. Similarly, in FIG. 59 (involving multiple documents) "an equivalent window 160, an image window 410, and a second equivalent window 835 and a second image window 850" (Rivett '749 pat, col. 41, lines 8-11) are also substantially the same size. Since the text is the same size among the text equivalent windows and image windows, the Rivette '749 patent would not have any need for a visual reference, as under the claimed invention.

Rather than using an EIW window to enlarge text, as under the claimed invention, the Rivette '749 patent enlarges the image data (Rivette '749 patent, col. 34, lines 53-56). Since the Rivette '749 patent enlarges the image data, the Rivette '749 patent would have no reason to use a visual reference and, in effect, teaches away from

the claimed invention.

Since the Rivette '749 patent does not have a visual reference or display physical pages, the Rivette '749 patent does not do the same or any similar thing as that of the claimed invention. Since the Rivette '749 does not do the same or any similar thing as that of the claimed invention, the rejections are improper and should be overruled.

B. Claims 5, 19, 20, 29 and 48 have been rejected as being obvious over the Rivette '749 patent in view of the Rivette '079 patent. However, the Rivette '079 patent also fails to provide any teaching or suggestion of a visual reference within a portion of the source document. Since the Rivette '079 patent fails to provide any teaching or suggestion of the use of a visual reference, the combination of the Rivette '749 and Rivette '079 patents fails to teach or suggest each and every claim limitation. Since the combination fails to teach or suggest each and every claim limitation, the rejections are improper and should be overruled.

C. Claims 39-41 and 53 have been rejected as being obvious over the Rivette '749 patent in view of Reed et al. However, the Reed et al. patent also fails to provide any teaching or suggestion of a visual reference within a portion of the source document. Since the combination of the Rivette '749 patent and Reed et al. fails to provide any teaching or suggestion of the use of a visual reference, the combination of the Rivette '749 and Reed et al. patents fails to teach or suggest each and every claim limitation. Since the combination fails to teach or

suggest each and every claim limitation, the rejections are improper and should be withdrawn.

D. Claim 54 has been rejected as being obvious over the Rivette '749 patent. However, as demonstrated above, the Rivette '749 patent fails to teach or suggest the use of a visual reference or a physical page. Since the Rivette '749 patent fails to teach or suggest the use of a visual reference and physical page, the Rivette '749 patent fails to teach or suggest each and every claim limitation. Since the Rivette '749 patent fails to teach or suggest each and every claim limitation, the rejection is improper and should be overruled.

E. A Prima facie Case of Obviousness Has Not Been Established

The Federal Circuit has continually held that the Examiner has the burden under 35 U.S.C. §103 of establishing a prima facie case of obviousness. In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992); In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988). This burden may be satisfied only by showing that some objective teaching in the prior art or knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead that individual to the claimed invention. For example, as the Federal Circuit has held recently, as well as on numerous other occasions: "[t]here must be some reason, suggestion or motivation found in the prior art whereby a person of ordinary skill in the field of the invention would make the combination." In re Oetiker, supra, 24 USPQ2d at 1446.

Moreover, the mere fact that the prior art references could be modified in the manner proposed by the Examiner would not have made the modification obvious unless there is some motivation or suggestion in the prior art to do so. In re Gordon, 773 F.2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984), also see In re Fritch, 972 F.2d 1260, 23 USPQ2d 1781, 1783 (Fed. Cir. 1992) (The mere fact that the prior art may be modified in the manner suggested by the Examiner does not make the modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of the modification).

When making an assessment of the obviousness of the claimed invention, the prior art, viewed as a whole, must "suggest the desirability, and thus the obviousness, of making the combination." In re Beattie, 974 F.2d 1309, 24 USPQ2d 1040 (Fed. Cir. 1992), quoting Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GMBH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co., 730 F.2d 1452, 1462, 221 USPQ 481, 488 (Fed. Cir. 1984). Similarly, the Examiner, under §103, must consider the claimed subject matter "as a whole". In assessing the claimed subject matter "as a whole", the results and advantages of the claimed invention must be considered. Diversitech Corp. v. Century Steps, Inc., 850 F.2d 675, 7 USPQ2d 1315 (Fed. Cir. 1988); In re Chupp, 816 F.2d 643, 2 USPQ2d 143 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

It is incumbent upon the Examiner to demonstrate that the proposed combination of reference teachings is proper. Where no express teaching or suggestion is apparent from the references, the Examiner must establish, with evidence or reasoning, why one skilled in the art would have been led by the relevant teachings of the applied references to make the proposed combination. In re Gordon, 773 F.2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984); ACS

Hospital System, Inc. v. Montefiorde Hospital, 732 F.2d 1572, 221 USPQ 929 (Fed. Cir. 1984). When making an obviousness rejection, "[i]t is impermissible, however, simply to engage in hindsight reconstruction of the claimed invention, using the applicant's structure as a template". In re Gorman, 933 F.2d 982, 18 USPQ2d 1885 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Applicant submits that it does not require a close examination of the record to determine that the Examiner has failed to meet the burden of establishing a prima facie case of obviousness. In general, the Examiner has failed to establish any credible basis why one skilled in the art would have been led by the relevant teachings of the applied references to make the proposed combination.

With regard to hyperlinks, the Rivette '079 refers to hyperlinks in the context of an undesirable alternative to the teachings of the Rivette '079 patent. Since hyperlinks are discussed as an undesirable alternative, there would be no reason to combine the hyperlinks of the Rivette '079 patent with the system of the Rivette '749 patent.

With regard to the dictionary, the Rivette '749 patent is described as a system for locating information, not for reading or understanding those documents. Nowhere within the Rivette '749 patent is there any recognition of any need to understand an individual document. Accordingly, there would be no reason to combine the teachings of the Rivette '749 patent and the Reed patent.

Claim 54, is limited to a lock. However, a lock would be something associated with a novel to prevent unauthorized copying, as under the claimed invention. In contrast, the Rivette '749 patent is described as being intended for use with such things as patents or contracts.

Patents and contracts are creations that are not usually subject to restrictions on copying. Accordingly, there would be no need or incentive to combine the concept of a lock with the Rivette '749 patent.

For the foregoing reasons, allowance of claims 1-58, as now presented, is believed to be in order. It is respectfully requested that this Board reverse the decision of the Examiner in all respects.

Respectfully submitted,
WELSH & KATZ, LTD.

By 

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VIII. APPENDIX OF THE CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented) A method for viewing electronic information comprising the steps of:

 displaying in a first window a physical page from an electronic document containing information from a predefined page format, wherein the electronic document comprises representations of at least one physical page, and a visual reference disposed on the physical page in the first window that identifies information on a portion of the at least one physical page,

 extracting the information identified by the visual reference on the at least one physical page, and

 presenting the extracted information in a second window wherein the extracted information is free flowing which means sentences and paragraphs of the extracted information flow without interruption in the second window and any line break of the extracted information is handled dynamically depending upon a column width of the second window.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the physical page is represented in an electronic page view.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the physical page is represented as an icon including a thumbnail of the physical page.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the first and second window are the same window.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the second window is an enhanced interactive window including a thumbnail image of a physical page, a graphic image of a physical page, text, free flowing text, icons, hyperlinks, menus, and control elements.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of extracting information further comprises the step of selecting a markup annotation from the physical page and converting the information contained in the selected markup annotation to information for use in the second window.

7. (Original) The method of claim 6 wherein the step of selecting further comprises the step of enclosing the markup annotation with a box.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the second window may be placed in various positions relative to the first window, including on top of the first window, adjacent to the first window, and partially covering the first window.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the second window further comprises a control panel for managing the extracted information.

10. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the extracted information may be viewed simultaneously in a multiple of enhanced interactive windows.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the visual reference on the physical page is a box with a colored border.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of extracting information further comprises the step of extracting information when a computer user clicks in the first window by a selection device including a mouse and the information which is extracted is around the point of the mouse click.

13. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of extracting information further comprises the step of selecting a bookmark and retrieving information associated with the bookmark.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of extracting information further comprises the step of retrieving information associated with a structural element when the user selects the structural element

15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the information identified by a visual reference is termed a markup annotation and each markup annotation is associated with a structural element stored in a database of structural elements.

16. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of presenting extracted information further comprises the step of retrieving an associated structural element from a database of structural elements and displaying data from the markup annotations associated with the structural elements in the second window.

17. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of presenting extracted information further comprises the step of enlarging and reducing visual elements in the first window.

18. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the visual elements include graphic images, clip art, and picture objects.

19. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of presenting extracted information further comprises the step of emphasizing hyperlinks by representing the hyperlinks as hypertext.

20 (Original) The method of claim 19 wherein the hyperlinks are associated with visual elements.

21. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising the steps of:

selecting a symbol representing extracted information in the second window, and
displaying document elements associated with the symbol in the first window.

22. (Original) The method of claim 21 wherein the symbol includes graphical icons for tables, textual icons for tables, figures, graphs, charts, illustration graphics, photos, clip art, audio elements, audiovisual elements, and hyperlink messages.

23. (Original) The method of claim 21 wherein selecting a symbol further comprises the step of enlarging or reducing a zoom view of the extracted information in the first window.

24. (Original) The method of claim 21 wherein selecting a symbol displays the extracted information in a third window.

25. (Original) The method of claim 21 wherein selecting a symbol displays text in another enhanced interactive window.

26. (Original) The method of claim 21 wherein selecting a symbol executes a code sequence relating to the symbol.

27. (Original) The method of claim 21 wherein document elements include information comprising tables, figures, graphs, charts, illustration graphics, photos, clip art audio and audiovisual elements.

28. (Original) The method of claim 21 wherein the step of selecting includes clicking on the symbols with a mouse.

29. (Original) The method of claim 21 wherein the third window is an enhanced interactive window including a thumbnail image of a physical page, a graphic image of a physical page, text, free flowing text, icons, hyperlinks, menus, and control elements.

30. (Original) The method of claim 21 wherein the third window may be placed in various positions relative to the first and second windows, including on top of the other windows, adjacent to the other windows, and partially covering the other windows.

31. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of displaying extracted information further comprises the step of advancing extracted information in the second window by clicking in the second window in areas not designated by symbols, icons, hyperlinks or hypertext.

32. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of displaying extracted information further comprises the

step of advancing extracted information in the second window by an action including a keystroke, keystroke combinations, scroll wheels and voice commands.

33. (Original) The method of claim 32 wherein the step of advancing extracted information in the second window further comprises the step of advancing the physical page displayed in the first window.

34. (Original) The method of claim 32 wherein the step of advancing extracted information in the second window further comprises the step of advancing the visual reference to the extracted information in the physical page displayed in the first window.

35. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the extracted information will start at the top of the second window.

36. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of creating a summary document from user created notes, highlights, and other user inputted information.

37. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of presenting extracted information further comprises the step of allowing the user to add to the extracted information in the second window.

38. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of presenting extracted information further comprises the step of finding words within the second window.

39. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of presenting a dictionary to a user to retrieve definitions for unfamiliar words.

40. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of presenting an information database to a user to retrieve definitions for unfamiliar words.

41. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of examining extracted information for unfamiliar words and displaying definitions for the unfamiliar words.

42. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the electronic information is associated with a particular computer.

43. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the electronic information may be shared between computer users and between computers.

44. (Previously Presented) A system for viewing electronic information comprising:

means for displaying in a first window a physical page from an electronic document, wherein the electronic document comprises representations of at least one physical page, and a visual reference disposed on the physical page in the first window that identifies information on a portion of the at least one physical page,

means for extracting the information identified by the visual reference on the at least one physical page, and

means for presenting the extracted information in a second window wherein the extracted information is free flowing which means sentences and paragraphs of the extracted information flow without interruption in the second window and any line break of the extracted information is handled dynamically depending upon a column width of the second window.

45. (Original) The system of claim 44 further comprising:

means for selecting extracted information represented by symbols in the second window, and

means for displaying document elements associated with the symbols in a third window.

46. (Previously Presented) A computer system for viewing electronic information, the electronic information comprising textual and graphic data of electronic books and documents, the system comprising:

an information manager for manipulating graphic images of physical pages and annotations bounding a portion of electronic information from the physical pages,

an electronic page view that displays a graphic image of a physical page of the physical pages with an annotation of the annotations displayed on the physical page to identify a bounded portion of the physical page,

an enhanced interactive window for displaying the bounded portion of the electronic information wherein the displayed electronic information is free flowing without interruption and presented dynamically depending upon a column width of the interactive window, and

at least one tool for manipulating the electronic information in the enhanced interactive window.

47. (Original) The system of claim 46 wherein the enhanced interactive window comprises at least one window that displays extracted information from the physical pages.

48 (Original) The system of claim 46 wherein the enhanced interactive window includes a thumbnail image of a physical page, a graphic image of a physical page, text, free flowing text, icons, hyperlinks, menus, and control elements.

49. (Original) The system of claim 46 wherein the information manager further comprises a database for

storing annotations, extracted electronic information, and the relationships in the system.

50. (Original) The system of claim 46 wherein the database includes a structure tree for storing relationship information associating electronic information with extracted electronic information.

51 (Original) The system of claim 46 wherein a visual reference emphasizing the electronic information is displayed on the physical pages.

52. (Original) The system of claim 51 wherein the visual reference is a box with a colored border.

53. (Original) The system of claim 46 further comprising a dictionary to allow a user to retrieve definitions for unfamiliar words.

54. (Original) The system of claim 46 further comprising a lock which allows the electronic information to be associated with one computer.

55. (Original) The system of claim 46 further comprising a sharing mechanism which allows a computer user to share

electronic information between computer users and between computers.

56. (Original) The system of claim 46 wherein the graphic images of physical pages adhere to a page description format.

57. (Previously Presented) A computer system for viewing electronic information, the system comprising:

- a visual display that displays an electronic page view of a physical page and an enhanced interactive window based upon electronic information in a page description format;

- a storage medium for storing and retrieving information related to the electronic information in the page description format;

- a computer processor coupled to the visual display and to the storage medium for accessing and processing information stored in the storage medium to provide a display of the enhanced interactive window;

- an input means coupled to the computer processor for entering information related to the electronic information in the page description format;

- a software portion for creating a plurality of relationships between the enhanced interactive window and the electronic information in the page description format;

- a software portion for showing the page description format in the electronic page view where a portion of the electronic page view is identified in the electronic page view and electronic information of the identified portion

is shown in the enhanced interactive window so that the electronic information shown in the enhanced interactive window is free flowing without interruption and presented dynamically depending upon a column width of the visual display, said software portion also being adapted to provide a visual reference on a portion of the page description format that identifies corresponding information shown on the enhanced interactive window; and

a software portion for providing a graphical user interface for navigation and display.

58. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 57 wherein the enhanced interactive window comprises:

a software portion for displaying electronic information in a page description format in a first window;

a software portion for displaying electronic information extracted from the page description format in a second window, whereby a visual reference emphasizing the extracted electronic information is displayed over a portion of the page description format in the first window, wherein the extracted information is free flowing without interruption and presented dynamically depending upon a column width of the second window;

a software portion for traversing through related electronic information, whereby selection of electronic information in the first window advances the extracted electronic information displayed in the second window until the desired information is ultimately displayed; and a software portion for traversing through related electronic information, whereby selection of extracted electronic information in the second window advances the

extracted electronic information displayed in the second window until the desired information is ultimately display.

IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

No evidence has been submitted with this Appeal Brief.

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS INDEX

There are no proceedings related to this Appeal.